

# THE MAN

NO. 14.—VOL. II.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Correspondence of "The Man."

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1834.

GEORGE H. EVANS,

Sir—Having always taken a deep interest in the success of the principles of the Working Men, it gives me great pleasure whenever I perceive any thing which conduces to their advancement.

A day or two since, happening to be in the House of Representatives, I was much gratified to find that one member at least of that honorable body had the moral courage, and independence, boldly to avow his adherence to those principles so ably advocated in your excellent paper. I have reference to FRANKLIN E. PLUMMER, of Mississippi. You, no doubt, have seen an account of the difference which arose between him and his colleague Mr. Cage, which, by the by, has been, by some portion of the public press, very unfairly represented. Mr. Plummer charged that Mr. Cage had secured his election by professing entire devotion to the great leading measures of the Administration, and in his addresses to the people of Mississippi had also professed the utmost personal attachment to the "Old Chief." Did Mr. Cage deny a word of this statement? not at all; but, stung to madness by the reproaches of his own conscience, and furious that his perfidious conduct should be openly exposed before an indignant people, he challenged his accuser to the "field of honor." It would have been much more to his true honor if he could have proved himself innocent of the charges alleged against him. Mr. Plummer, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the Working Men's party. Mr. C., in his reply, affected not to know of any such party, and sneeringly requested to be informed when it sprung up, and what were its principles. Mr. Plummer thus endeavors to enlighten Mr. Cage on these points:

My colleague, observed Mr. P., seemed not to understand what was meant by the Working Men of Mississippi, and intimated that he wished to make an invidious distinction between those who labored for a livelihood and those who did not, and excite the poor against the wealthy portion of the population. Since his colleague affected to be so ignorant of the political history of his own state, he would inform him who he meant by the Working Men of Mississippi. He did not mean those who labored with their own hands exclusively, as contradistinguished from those in more opulent circumstances. A man might be a Working Man in principle, and advocate the doctrines of the party, without being a mechanic or laborer. He might be a lawyer, a physician, a merchant, or a planter. By Working Men he meant those who advocated such principles as were calculated to promote "the greatest good of the greatest number," who were consequently opposed to monopolies of all kinds which were beneficial to the rich alone, and injurious to the great body of the people composing the laboring portion of the community. As he intended to enter more at large into the principles advocated by the Working Men of the country at another time, he would not on that occasion, he said, trouble the House with particulars. He would, however, for the benefit of his colleague, identify the Working Men of Mississippi, so that he would know them thereafter by this name. "They compose," said Mr. Plummer, "that portion of the community who, in 1817, opposed a certain party in their efforts to incorporate into our State Constitution a clause taking into ratio of representation the slave as well as the white population, which would have taken the political influence out of the hands of the great mass of the people who compose the laboring portion of the community, and thrown

it into the hands of the lordly aristocratic Slave holders, who have as little regard for the rights of the people as for those of their own negroes. The Working Men compose that portion who, with a few choice spirits at their head, have been struggling for equality of rights and privileges from that time onward, and who succeeded, in 1832, in gaining a triumphant victory over the aristocracy of the state, by expunging from the Constitution those anti-republican and odious features contained in that instrument, depriving a poor man of any participation in the affairs of government, authorizing the Judges and other public functionaries to hold their offices during life, and taking from the hands of the people the appointment of their officers; and who succeeded in incorporating into that sacred instrument the ever memorable provisions in lieu thereof, dispensing with all proper qualifications for eligibility to office, and the right of suffrage; limiting the tenure of office to a short specified time, and reserving to the people themselves the inherent right of electing all their public functionaries, from the highest Executive and Judicial officers; down to the Justices of the Peace and Constables. My colleague, observed Mr. P., will now, and in all after times, understand what the term "Working Men's Party" means.

From the foregoing you will perceive that Mr. P. is no new convert to our principles, but that he was acting upon them long before the "Working Men" had attempted any organization. The present is a very important crisis, a time which admits of no wavering, but demands men, and men on their posts too! The man who shall flinch now, ought never to call upon the Working Men for support. A few of our friends, I am sorry to say, think that some plan ought to be devised, in case the "experiment" should fail. I doubt any man who makes familiar use of a word coined by the enemy. "Experiment," indeed! What would be thought of the officer who, when charging a redoubt, should stop to lecture his men upon the probability of defeat!

The Bank is determined to die hard; it will stretch to the utmost all its powers of corruptions and intrigue, but I suffer myself not to doubt its total discomfiture. The people will be true to themselves.

## HISTORY AND MYSTERY OF SAFETY FUNDING.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

No. IV.

In our last number we told what claims the London rogues set up to be considered public benefactors, and how their pretensions were disregarded and their selfishness exposed by the Working Men. There was also another score upon which they thought to establish their merit; but this pretence was seen through quite as easily as the other. It seems that a great many rogues from other nations and States, all busy and skilful in their vocation, resorted to London, and there gathered a rich harvest from their depredations. Now this interfered with the profits of the thieves of the "league," and they, out of regard for their own interests, made a law among themselves that they would not tolerate the intrusion of these foreigners, and pledged themselves to inform the police of all the haunts and rogueries of these strangers. But this law proved of no manner of use; on the contrary it was thought to have worked much harm; for many honest people, when they heard that such a law had been made, trusted to its protection and relaxed their watchfulness and caution; while the rogues who boasted so much of its benefits, dare not put it in execution, through fear that, in betraying the iniquities of others, they might expose their own knaveries, and fall into the pit they had dugged for their rivals. The consequence was that the law became a mere

humbug by which the ignorant were deluded, and the cowardly frightened; and all the while the great rogues laughed at its provisions and robbed with more zeal and at less hazard than before.

One can scarce believe that upon these slender grounds the rogues should make such broad pretensions to honest men's favor. Their impudence was indeed wonderful. They would knock down the thief who was picking your pocket in order to have a chance to pick it themselves, and then ask you to be grateful for their kindness.

"Send a rogue to catch a rogue" is a good old proverb, and perfectly explains the policy of the Working Men. They set the safety fund rogues at war with the monster rogue and the foreign rogues, and excited them to expose each other's frauds and ferret out each others secrets. When all their tricks are exposed, and the rogues, battered, bruised, and sore, with their family quarrels, they will all fall easy captives to the Working Men, who will bind them fast and put it out of their power to plot or execute further mischief on their brother thieves or honest people.

DICK TURPIN.

THE TRADES' UNIONS.—God speed the Trades Unions, both in the old countries and in this. May they go on, and prosper until they (the producers) shall get something like a fair compensation for their labor, toil and sweat. We saw accounts lately where a procession of 50,000 travelled through the streets in London. One of their objects is to establish the practice of working but 8 hours in 24. That's long enough. He who produces nothing is maintained by him who does produce. If laboring men toil 15 hours in 24, (as many now do,) there will be a sufficiency produced to support many nonproducers, or drones,—if 8 hours is a day's work, there consequently must be fewer drones. The greater number in the community who labor not, the greater must be the number who subsist upon those who do. Some of the ear-wig papers, make loud complaint against Trades' Unions. Daniel Webster has said, "take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor," but this doctrine the Trades' Unions do not believe—they have tried long enough—things grow worse—they have concluded for the future to take care of themselves.—*Belfast (Me.) Rep. Journal.*

(From the Boston Investigator.)

## THE TRIAL OF THE EDITOR

We feel perfectly satisfied with this trial as far as it has gone. The longer the question is agitated, the better the public will become enlightened on the subject; and the more people become enlightened, the more they will be in favor of the Editor. It is impossible they should be otherwise. Mr. Dunlap is entitled to much credit for his able defence before the Municipal Court; which speech he also used, with the addition of many valuable points of law and of argument, before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; all of which, and still more of his assistance, in matters of law, he will allow the Editor to use on his future trial. But as there are several facts yet to be introduced that have not been adduced on either trial, and some arguments to be urged relative to the religious opinions of the Editor, that have not been yet presented, and which Mr. Dunlap, disagreeing as he did in religious opinions with the Editor, could not present, the Editor will undertake to plead his own case at the next trial, still relying on his able Counsel to make his defence before the full bench, should the case be carried thus far. We feel it our duty to make these remarks, (and it is with much pleasure we make them,) lest improper inferences should be drawn from what we stated in our last. There is no disagreement except in matters of religious opinion, between the Editor and his Counsel; but a perfect understanding and perfect harmony between them.

Why is the Baltimore Visitor like a thunder shower? Because it comes from a Cloud.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 2.

Correspondence of "The Man."

PATERSON, N. J. May 30.  
ANOTHER BLOW UP IN THE "RAG MONEY" MARKET.

The Mechanics' Bank of Paterson have this day closed their door and refused payments, notwithstanding their "promises." This is one of the Jersey Safety Funds where the directors are made personally responsible. Since the blow up it has been ascertained that the directors have been acting by virtue of powers of attorney (in some cases for their own apprentices,) for people of no responsibility whatever! The bills were generally of a less denomination than Five Dollars, consequently the loss will fall on the producing classes, as is usual.

Yours, &amp;c.

We had already obtained part of the above information, when we received our correspondent's letter. We had learned that the "promises" of the President and Cashier of the "Mechanics' Bank at Paterson" were lying "promises." But we were not aware of the other part of their villainy. We have in our possession one of their "promises," which we took for two dollars' worth of our labor, and if they do not speedily give value for that labor, as well as for all the labor of other men that they have obtained in the same manner, they may expect to be handled without gloves. For the present, we shall merely call them swindling scoundrels, equalled in rascality only by those who granted them the means of thus plundering the public.

Some persons have imagined that all would be right in the Banking System if the Directors of Banks were made personally responsible for their transactions; the above will show the fallacy of the notion, and tend to convince them of the utter absurdity of attempting to control by law a corporation invested with exclusive privileges. The Bank at Paterson has high authority for the violation of its charter: there is scarcely a provision of the charter of the Bank of the United States that has not been violated, and yet we find men who think, not only that state banks would be good if the Directors were made "personally responsible," but that a United States Bank would be a good thing "under proper restrictions!"

☐ This we believe, is the tenth Rag Money Mill explosion within the year! How many more such arguments are necessary?

BOYINGTON.—The Mobile Commercial Advertiser, in giving an account of the arrest of Boyington, says, "We regret to add that he succeeded in throwing overboard the watch, which was relied upon as furnishing the connecting link in the chain of circumstantial evidence to establish his guilt. He may be expected here in the course of two or three days." Boyington bears a bad character where he has resided in the east.

QUERE: Whether it is more economical and conducive to public morals that the proprietors of old straw beds should pay a shilling for carrying them to the river, or that five thousand men and boys should be employed for an hour in dragging engines about, (as on Friday night last,) in consequence of alarms caused by bed bug auto da fes.

☐ It is said the small pox prevails in Albany.

☐ The Lowell Bulletin is out against the ladies wearing *pantalets*; and, being asked by a correspondent to give an account of some wonderful Lowell lar-prey eels, he declines, says he is not an adept at telling eel or snake stories, and refers his correspondent to a certain New York Editor who is famous for dealing with such "small deer."

☐ Cornelius W. Lawrence, the Mayor, has made a donation of two hundred dollars to the Prince Street Orphan Asylum.

GREAT TRIAL OF SPEED AND BOTTOM.—An unprecedented feat is to be attempted tomorrow, over the Long Island Trotting Course. Two horses, in double harness, are to trot 100 miles in 10 successive hours, rain or shine, for a bet of \$1000, offered by Mr. Theill, the owner of the horses.—*Sun of Saturday.*

If the occurrence above announced actually took place yesterday, we think it disgraceful to the public authorities of Long Island. We do not mean that it was disgraceful, merely because it took place on Sunday, but because it was allowed on any day. If our laws against cruelty to animals are good for any thing they are certainly good to prevent a man from compelling his horses to trot "one hundred miles in ten successive hours," and that, too, for a wager! In our humble opinion the man who would attempt such a thing ought to be publicly horsewhipped for "ten successive hours, rain or shine," instead of being admirably held forth to the wonderment of the public.

ACCURACY.—Under this head we had a paragraph the other day, calculated to show the slovenly manner in which articles are made up for some of the daily papers. A man charged with counterfeiting was called by the Times *Stivers*, by the Sun *Heemety*, and by the Transcript *Steinmetz*. The Transcript was correct. Here is another specimen of accuracy in paragraph grinding from the Sun:

"☐ Boyington the murderer, we learn by a cotemporary was formerly employed in this city on the *Journal of Commerce*. No wonder he has come to an untimely fate."

1. The first piece of accuracy in the above paragraph is in the name, which should be Boyington, [Charles Boyington.]

2. The second piece of accuracy is that of designating a man as a murderer, who is only arrested on suspicion, and has had no trial! [He is suspected of having murdered Nathaniel Frost, at New Orleans, as shown by accounts which we have published.]

3. Boyington is said to have "come to an untimely fate," when the fact is that he has not even been proved guilty of any thing that will subject him to such a fate!!!

The accuracy of the Sun is only surpassed by its logic. It is made a matter of course that a man must "come to an untimely fate" who has worked on the *Journal of Commerce*. If this be good logic, and if the Transcript be good authority, we regret to inform the public that they must be prepared to mourn the "untimely fate" of the junior Editor of the Sun, who, as the Transcript of Saturday says, was formerly "employed on the *Journal of Commerce*."

☐ The report of Cholera at Gross Isle is contradicted. There was typhus fever and small pox, but no Cholera.

AFFLICTING INTELLIGENCE FROM FORT MITCHELL.—A letter was received in this city yesterday from Fortress Monroe, which states that official information was received there on the 22d inst. of the almost total annihilation of the two military companies stationed at Fort Mitchell, in Alabama, by the cholera. All but 15 were dead, and of those 7 were sick. The disease attacked all indiscriminately, temperate and intemperate, officers and men. Lieutenants Bryant, Allen, Graham and Cloud, were among its victims.—*Boston Atlas.*

There must be some mistake about this matter, we are persuaded. It is now eight days since the intelligence is stated to have been received at Fortress Monroe, (not three days distance from New York), and yet it first reaches us via Boston. Furthermore, we have papers from Charleston, two days later than the date when the news alleged to have been received at Fortress Monroe, and they are entirely silent concerning any sickness at Fort Mitchell, or its vicinity.—*Jour. of Com.*

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 29.

Mr. Preston offered a resolution calling for a variety of information in relation to pensioners and pension agents, which, after debate, was laid on the table for a day or two. The remainder of the session was spent in Executive business.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May 29.

Mr. J. Q. Adams laid the following resolutions on the table, and moved that they be printed, intending, when the resolutions of the Committee of Investigation should come up, to move these as a substitute. The motion to print was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Select Committee of this House, appointed on the 4th of April last, to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, be discharged from further consideration of the subject referred to them.

Resolved, That in the transactions of the said Committee with the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, as set forth in the Reports of the Committee, and in the correspondence annexed to the same, no contempt of the lawful authority of this House has been offered by the said President and Directors of the Bank, or by any one of them.

Resolved, That any order of this House to the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the House, the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, or any of them, to answer for an alleged contempt of the authority of the House, as proposed by the concluding resolution offered by the report of the majority of the said Select Committee, would be an unconstitutional, arbitrary, and oppressive abuse of power.

Mr. Boon's resolution to fix the 16th of June as the day for the adjournment of Congress was called up, and gave rise to much discussion and various modifications of the proposition. The House finally agreed to adjourn on the 30th of June, by a vote of 130 to 83.

RIOT.—A serious riot occurred on Thursday of last week at Middletown, Connecticut, on the occasion of a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of that place. Some of the speakers, it is said, were severely injured. The Rev. Mr. Denison, the Agent of the Amer. Anti-Slavery Society, had his coat torn completely from his back, his face bruised in a cruel manner, and was otherwise injured. This is freedom of speech with a vengeance.—*Sun.*

"Button, button, who's got the button?"

Our readers will doubtless recollect an old play of this name among the amusements of their youthful days, but probably never anticipated it would be played by such dignified personages as the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States. It will be seen by a perusal of the documents accompanying the Report of the Committee of Investigation, that they were as much puzzled to find out who had the Bank books, as we have often been to find the button.—*Post.*

"Let us never adjourn," say the Bank Senators, "until our pay-master is rechartered." So—so. They think to billet themselves on the people at nearly \$3,000 a day, do they? Gentlemen, you calculate without your host. The people will stop your grog, if you undertake to swill at this rate, depend on't.—*Trenton Emporium.*

MONTREAL, May 27.

The tear that we shed, tho' in silence it rolls  
Will still keep their memories green in our souls.

A solemn service was sung this morning at 4 past 8 o'clock in the Bishop's Church, for the repose of the souls of the three victims, Pierre Bilet, Francois Languedoc, and Casimer Chauvin, who were murdered on the 21st May, 1832, by the soldiers of the 15th Regiment, by order of a partizan Magistracy. We were happy to see by the respectable attendance both from the City and Country on this solemn and melancholy occasion, that the memory of that bloody and unfortunate day is still fresh in the recollection of our fellow citizens. It will afford a lesson to those in power, however high in office they may be, that although the law has been evaded, the people are determined NEVER to forget their murdered brethren, nor to cease their complaints until full justice has overtaken the conspirators against the liberties of the country, nor until they shall have received the punishment which their dark crimes so highly deserve.

## MORE DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

SYDNEY, May 14.—Barque Astrea, William Ridley, master, with two hundred and eleven passengers and crew, went ashore at Loren, near Louisburg, morning of the 7th inst., and only the surgeon and two of the crew saved! Same day Brig Edward struck a piece of ice near Port Nova, and sunk immediately—crew saved. On the 10th, Brig Fidelity, Clarke, for Dublin, from Quebec, went ashore on Scattari and was lost; passengers and crew, 150 in number, saved. Same day, Brig Columbus, Russell, from Newcastle for Quebec, was lost three miles east of Louisburg, crew saved.

The crew of Barque Charlotte Langin, of New Brunswick, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has been landed here from an American fishing vessel. The ship had sprung a leak and they had abandoned her. They were three days in their boats.

Ship Marchioness, of Queensbury, from Liverpool for Miramichi, went ashore on Cape Tormentine, night of 16th inst., but will be got off if the weather continues moderate.

Barque John Atkins, from Halifax for Richmond, went ashore three miles from that place, and was totally lost.

On the night of the 15th inst. brig Margaret, from Belfast for St. Johns, N. B., went ashore at Barrington, and was totally lost—crew saved. The mate's wife and four children were drowned.

The 11 persons saved from the Br. Ship Astrea, out of 267 persons on board, were as follows: Capt. Laidler; Robert S. Laidler, his brother; H. Downes, surgeon; Thomas Enwright, carpenter; James Cook, Seaman; Peter Lilly Wall and James Clarke, apprentices; with Mary Hastings, Andrew Young, James Shehan, and Edmund Curry or Cody, passengers.

**BALL PLAYING.**—The twenty-five victory Ball Players of Hartford, were challenged by a "Select Party" of twenty-five from Hartford and the adjoining Towns last Saturday, when it resulted in the defeat of the Select Party, by more than two to one, as follows:

Select Party.		Victory Players.	
1st In . . . . .	29	1st In . . . . .	67
2d do . . . . .	33	2d do . . . . .	68
3d do . . . . .	29		
	91		135
			91
			44

It is expected another party will challenge the "Victory Players," to take place next Saturday afternoon.—*Hartford Times.*

**ASTONISHING FEAT.**—A few days since a young gentleman of Philadelphia, passed round Allen's Race seven times in fifty-four and a half minutes. The course is a mile round, and it is supposed he could have performed the distance of 8 miles within an hour.

Judge Joseph B. Moore, a Judge of the Common Pleas of Albany Co. on a visit to Litchfield, Conn., while walking in the street, was seized with a fit—fell, and expired without speaking a word. He was an estimable man.

At the court of common pleas, recently held at Whitesboro, N. Y., the Rev. Hugh Price was tried and found guilty of forgery. The prisoner admitted the fact of his guilt, but stated in defence, that he did not think that there was any harm in signing another man's name to a paper, in order to raise fifty dollars at a bank! The jury, however, showed by their verdict that they did not agree in opinion with the Rev. gentleman. Mr. P. is or was lately, a Presbyterian minister, and received his education at the far famed Oneida Institute.—*Rock. Exam.*

The locusts appeared, as was predicted, on the 25th, many of them between daylight and sunrise, and the rest, probably, between sunset and dark, none being found to leave the ground during the rest of the day.—*Reading Chronicle.*

The ladies are said to have been thrown into a state of consternation at the recent appointment of a number of lawyers in all parts of England to "register the deeds of married women."

**LOVE.**—At three years, we love our mothers; at six, our fathers; at ten, holidays; at sixteen, dress; at twenty, our sweethearts; at forty, our children; at sixty, ourselves.

**THE MAMMOTH BANK.**—The Post gives the following brief statement of the recent conduct of the Bank, for the benefit of those who have not time to wade through the mass of documents on the subject.

The House of Representatives, in pursuance of a right reserved to it in the charter of the Bank, directed a committee to examine into the affairs of that institution. The Bank, aware that the legal means to enforce this purpose could not be enforced before its charter would have expired, refused to permit the examination. The Committee, consisting of seven members, returned to Washington, and five of them concurred in a report, stating this conduct of the Bank, and recommending that its President and Directors should be brought to the bar of the House for a contempt of its authority. The other two made a separate report, in which they argue at great length that Congress had no right to pass the resolution directing the investigation, that the Bank acted very properly in refusing to submit to it, and that it had not been guilty of contempt. The question which now remains to be decided is whether the law is superior to the Bank, or the Bank superior to the law.

THE PHENIX BANK has issued a circular letter to the other banks of this city, stating that at a late meeting of the President and Directors of that institution, the subject of redeeming the notes of all the banks in this state, at par in the city of New York, was discussed; and Mr. Delafield, the Cashier, notifies the other banks that the Phenix Bank will receive from them in their daily exchanges, "all notes issued by any or all the banks in the state of New York, at the par value thereof, provided the banks in the city of New York will respectively keep a special deposit in the Phenix Bank, to cover the probable amount employed and the expenses incurred."

**RECOLLECTIONS OF A CARRIER OF NEWSPAPERS.**—I passing down — street a person accosted me—"you have news—is any thing likely to be done to help the times?" That depends on the people, I replied, one of the causes of the evils now afflicting society lies in the Banking system, if the people put it down, all will in time be well in money matters. He replied "we cannot do without Banks." But sir, you are a mechanic and depend upon your trade and hands—these are your capital—have you ever had a note discounted in Bank? he replied he had not—could you have one done if you wished? "Yes" he replied "if I could get a good endorser." Well, now you have resided a long time here if you are not a native of this city—you have always acted honestly but you are poor, can you get such an indorser as you say is necessary? He admitted that was very doubtful. The result in practice of the Banking system upon the poor laborer appeared for the first time to rush upon his mind. He saw that his neighbor who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth is enabled by his friends to get money from the Bank. He without having ever learned the trade is thus enabled to carry on business, and to undermine and destroy the man who is carrying on a small business by his own little means and personal labor and knowledge of the trade.—*People's Friend.*

THE JOURNEMEN HATTERS, of Philadelphia, have done themselves much credit in presenting a beautiful specimen of their manufactures to our worthy Chief Magistrate. No class of mechanics have, we believe, suffered more from the persecutions of the Bankites, than the journeymen hatters. For nobly daring to sustain their own opinions, they have been driven from employ by tens, and scores of tens; but true to the principles of '76, the more they are persecuted, the stronger becomes their resolution to maintain their rights unflinchingly, and the present they have just made to Gen. Jackson, will raise them in the estimation of every freeman.—*Orb.*

The Portland Advocate gives an account of the attempt of a man, seventy-nine years of age, to cut his own head off. He laid his head on a log of wood, and commenced chopping it on the top with an axe. Failing to penetrate the skull, he turned the back of the axe and continued striking until he was discovered by his son. He had previously attempted to strangle himself by drawing a whiplash round his throat, but he was discovered and prevented. Religious frenzy was the cause of his attempt at self-destruction.

**WANTED.**—A man to sell this paper in Brooklyn, to commence immediately. One who lives there will be preferred. mb28 if

**NEUTRAL PAPERS.**—The *Saturday Courier*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Philadelphia*, and *American Traveller*, Boston, all started as "neutral," yet for a few months past have devoted large portions of their papers to ridicule the present administration, and support the United States Bank. It is time that the character of their neutrality should be understood. They have each done and now do more mischief to the cause of Democracy than two that fight without their masks.—*Vermont Gazette.*

**BONES OF THE MAMMOTH.**—We learn that in excavating a water passage in New Britain a few days since, a joint of the backbone of the Mammoth was dug up by the workmen. Farther searches are making, and new discoveries are expected to be made.—*N. E. Review.*

The gallant editor of the *Wilmington Free Press*, says—"It is absurd for a man to entertain a desire to 'please all,' and we have no desire to please any particular class or sect, more than another—except the ladies."

**ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.**—To be sold, for five shillings, my wife, Jane Heeband.—She is stoutly built, stands firm, and is sound. She can sow and reap; hold a plough and drive a team; and would answer any man that can hold a tight rein—for she is—hard mouthed and headstrong; but if properly managed, would either lead or drive as tame as a rabbit. She now and then, if not watched, will make a false step. Her husband parts with her because she is too much for him. N. B. all the body clothes will be given with her.—*English paper.*

"Sarah," said an innocent Abigail to her sister gossip, who had like herself and their crony, joined the Temperance Society—"Sarah," says she, "don't you think our Suze keeps a bottle? I found it yesterday behind the flour barrel in the pantry, with brandy in it." "Law soul! you don't say so! Well, that beats all—Suze, and I found yours the day before, and had a good swig!" "Well, don't you tell any body." "Law, no; we have a right to do as we please by ourselves, but it is wrong to set a bad example."

✂ We have no regular carrier yet for the Eighth Ward. On all other routes in the city, those who wish to receive "The Man" may be regularly served by leaving their names at the office.

We are now endeavoring to establish a route in the Eighth Ward, and shall feel obliged to those in that district who are receiving their papers, if they will give the carrier the names of any persons among their acquaintance who may wish to receive it.

\*.\* The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents.

✂ Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

## NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Ladies' Cordwainers' Society will be held on Monday evening, June 2d, 1834, at 7 o'clock, at the 14th Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. Punctual attendance of Members is requested, and those who are not members are respectfully invited to come forward and join. je2 lt\*

## MARRIAGES.

May 28, by the Rev. Thomas Brientnall, Mr. Daniel Johnson to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Captain Isaac Johnson, all of this city.

## DEATHS.

May 29, at Brooklyn, Charles Henry Hoyt, aged 11 months, only son of Capt. John C. Hoyt, of Newburyport, Mass.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Bremen ship New York, Wächter, fm Bremen, 17th April.  
Brig Planter, Sturges, 5 ds fm Charleston.  
Brig Orbit, Smith, fm Tarragona, April 5.  
Brig Veto, Bunker, 8 ds fm Lubeck.  
Schr Emblem, Allen, 11 ds fm Hannington, Me.  
Schr Vernon, Baker, 7 ds fm Virginia.  
Schr Charles & Samuel, Glover, 8 ds fm Eastport.  
Schr Martha, Beaton, 7 ds fm Richmond.  
Schr Napoleon, Howland, New Bedford.

**ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR**, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. je2 tf

**JUST RECEIVED**, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! je2

**LIFE OF JEFFERSON**, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

FOR "THE MAN."  
THE HEAVEN BORN PATRIOT.  
A PARODY.

"What! call Mc\*\*\*\*n a heaven-born Patriot?  
Sure, Sam, such epithets will never do!"  
"Not do, my friend? why, none could be more fit:  
Satan himself, thou knowest, was heaven-born too;  
Then why about this epithet make such a pother?  
What suits one APOSTATE may well suit another."

## STANZAS.

My lady plucked a blooming rose  
To plant upon her lily breast;  
It fondly closed its crimson leaves,  
And fondly kiss'd its snowy nest;  
The silken leaves were gently stirr'd  
As her soft heaving bosom shook,  
Like the white plumage of a dove  
That coos beside some breezy brook.  
O, had I been that waving rose  
Which on her angel bosom blush'd,  
And revell'd 'mid those heaving sighs,  
Whose lovely music none hath hush'd;  
Liv'd on the painting of her heart,  
And caught her eye in tranquil rest—  
Then like that crimson waving rose,  
I should have been forever blest.

## THE COLISEUM AT ROME.

The existence of Rome is indeed a marvel, like the nationality of the Jews—it has no commerce, and few manufactures—the very food is brought fifty miles—it is in a climate where the sun poisons the air, while he scatters the odors of flowers. Death decimates the people, hunger presses them, and yet they increase in numbers.

The Coliseum I carried my little family to see, by the light of the rising moon. We had indeed seen it before, but not entered it; though to me it was not new. Enter it then by moonlight if you would receive a new and a lasting impression. Its extent, which is in itself wonderful, seems then to be doubled, and whatever is rough, is rounded and softened. The area is vast—it is a garden, a park, a farm. Your Castle Garden would be but a martin box hung upon its side. The whole Battery might (with a little compression,) be enclosed in these eternal walls.

At the entrance, by night, you are received by a brave soldier, who asks you for your permit, which you carry in a small piece of coin. He is placed on this perilous service to protect you from robbers and assassins, for men have been murdered here since the Roman Gladiators or Christian martyrs. When once in, you are safe from all danger, but from dews. When you have arrived in the middle, you will perhaps be tired and seat yourself under a crucifix which offers indulgences for two hundred days, for every kiss bestowed upon it. While you are about it then, provide for a long life. The Coliseum is consecrated as a church; and this rite has preserved it. Men insensible to its grandeur, are yet penetrable by its religious awe, and with the rite the dilapidation ceased. Had the Barbarians and barbarians spared it, the Coliseum would not now have been a ruin. It was built to endure with the earth; but huge palaces have been built of its materials, its elegance has been despoiled, and nothing but its magnitude remains,—but this is indeed vast.

There is a little chapel in one of its recesses—a priest and a custode. In one of the upper galleries, there is a classical family of owls, which have their nightly concerts. They have the genius of the country—they are more musical than American owls. Not for a civic crown would I kill one of those brother antiquaries.

This huge enclosure has been the scene of all human suffering, and all diabolical cruelty. It has been flooded with the blood of martyrs and gladiators. It has been the scene of combat, of the strife of death between man and man, and man and beast. Here it was, (if I remember well,) says a Roman historian, that the lion recognized his friend Androcles; but thousands of martyrs found no friendship or gratitude in the lions of the arena. They were torn limb from limb, and devoured for the pastime of Romans.—*Correspondent of the Jour. of Com.*

A little girl who had been absent some time from school, was asked by her school mistress, why she staid away—the little liar answered "that grand-mamma fell into the fire and burned the skin off her hands so that she can't use 'em, and she kept me to home all the time to poke yaller snuff up her nose." *Pawtucket Chronicle.*

## POLITENESS.

"I'm extremely glad to see you."

There are more lies contained in these few words than in all the written speeches in a lawyer's office; and still the expression is on the tip of every one's tongue. Imagine yourself seated in your *sanctum sanctorum*, wrapped up in the study of some favorite author, or communing with the hallowed nine—when lo! in pops a creditor, and throws a bucket of ice water upon your burning thoughts. "Ha, my dear friend, I'm extremely glad to see you!" There's a thumper for you to answer for.

Miss is preparing for a party—the carriage is waiting at the door—and still she lingers before the mirror, adjusting her rich tresses, (i. e. beau catchers)—when in comes a dear friend. Biting her lips with vexation, at the same time forcing a smile, she exclaims, "ah, I am extremely glad to see you!" That's another thumper.

Madam has pickles or sausages to make, and is up to her ears in pots and kettles, when Mrs. Somebody enters with her six little ones, all dressed off as if they had just been freed from a six month's imprisonment in a band box. "Bless me! I'm extremely glad to see you!" It's a thumper, it's a downright lie—in her heart she wishes her and all he brood to ———. I'd like to have said it.

When I hear a person say—"do call again and see me," it sounds very much like "John, shew the gentlemen out."

If I hear a man say he is sorry for the losses of his dear friend, I generally translate it, "hold fast is a good maxim."

There is no such thing as sincere politeness; to be what the fashionable world term polite, we must necessarily be hypocritical. The true characteristic of sincerity is bluntness, and a sincere man will never have the back ache.

BONNET—A kind of inverted coal hod in which ladies' heads are carried.

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je2

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new founts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivalled in beauty, extent, and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13 Chambers street, near Chatham street, or at No. 18 City Hall Place. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising:

45	founts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case.
25	— Italic do. do.
5	— Title Roman do. do.
5	— Title Italic do. do.
5	— Shaded Rom. do. do.
7	— Antique do. do.
2	— Black do. do.
5	— Open Black do. do.
2	— Script do. do.
5	— German Text do. do.
2	— Open Text do. do.
25	— Two Line Roman Capitals, with Figures.
11	— Two Line Italic Capitals.
10	— Shaded Capitals of various kinds.
6	— Open do. do.
7	— Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece of Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific Works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c., will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Paper, Ink, &c., which they will furnish at the Manufacturers' prices. Printers Newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, sending a paper containing it to the Foundry, and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bills from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO.  
New York, May 2, 1834. my29 d&w3t

CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLETIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE, No. 95 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to. my24

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert it gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana. my24

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 6 Thames st. mli

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows: Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers. The Splendid Example of England.

Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, deformed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield weavers.

Dr. Thackrah's account of factory children stunted, &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.

National Wealth and National Glory!

A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.

Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.

Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$13 a month, "according to strength."

Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.

Bunker Hill Monument, &c.

"Combinations" and "Excitements."

Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.

Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.

Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal."

The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.

Sample of independent voting.

Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st. N. Y. mli

TWO PIANO FORTE MAKERS.—Two or three first rate workmen, disposed to take a contract, may hear of an excellent opportunity for so doing by applying at 201 Broadway. my28 3t

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

KNOWLEDGE AND INDUSTRY.—The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Useful Industry to obtain its just compensation, are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, New York.

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor, \$0 02

SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotype edition.) 6t

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N. H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition.) 18t

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale. 18t

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. 20

A SHORT HISTORY OF PAPER MONEY AND BANKING in the United States, including an account of Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge. \$1 00

Most of the above works are for sale by the quantity at a liberal discount from the retail prices, which are given.

Orders from the country (with directions as to the means of forwarding the books) promptly attended to. my17

TO ADVERTISERS.—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FOURTEEN HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year, \$30 00 One square, a month, \$3 00

" 6 months, 15 00 " 2 weeks, 2 00

" 3 months, 7 50 " 1 week, 1 50

" 2 months, 5 00 " 1 time, 50

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.